



ARMSTRONG
LABORATORY

**1995 ANNUAL US AIR FORCE SEXUALLY
TRANSMITTED DISEASE (STD) REPORT**

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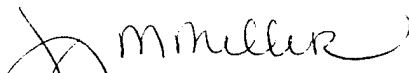
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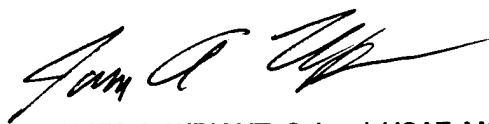
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13. ABSTRACT (Maximum 200 words) This report evaluates the 1995 US Air Force (USAF) Sexually Transmitted Diseases (STD) Prevention and Control Program. The report analyzes data from 88 medical treatment facilities worldwide and compares 1995 data with that from 1992-94. The 1995 USAF active duty total STD incidence rate was 7.64 cases per 1,000 personnel. This rate represents a 18.9% decline from the 1994 reported STD incidence rate of 9.41 per 1,000 personnel. Among active duty personnel, chlamydia infections continue to be the most frequently reported STD, followed by gonorrhea. Since 1992, the number of cases of STDs have also been declining among the nonactive duty population (dependents and retirees).				
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1995 Annual US Air Force Sexually Transmitted Disease (STD) Report

INTRODUCTION

This report presents information on STDs within the USAF for 1995 and provides a trend analysis of STDs for 1992-1995. To assist the reader in putting the USAF's STD infection rates into perspective, a summary of the national trends is also provided.

NATIONAL STD PROFILE SUMMARY¹

STD prevention is linked nationally to several important public health goals including prevention of human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) infection; prevention of infertility in women; prevention of low birth weight, prematurity, congenital infections, ectopic pregnancy and other adverse outcomes of pregnancy; and prevention of cervical cancer.

The reported incidence rates of chlamydia have dramatically increased from 3.2 cases per 100,000 in 1984 to 188.4 cases per 100,000 in 1994. In 1994, for the first time, reported cases of chlamydia exceeded reported cases of gonorrhea. Reported rates of chlamydia for women (265.3 per 100,000) exceeded those for men (46.2 per 100,000). Higher rates among women are primarily attributed to increased screening and recognition of asymptomatic infections. Low rates for men suggest that the sex partners of women with chlamydia are not diagnosed or reported. Chlamydia infection rates reflected case reporting from 47 states and, as such, do not represent actual nationwide disease incidence.

The national incidence for gonorrhea (GC) and syphilis have been declining since the mid-1970s. The rates of reported GC in the US have declined from a peak of 467.7 cases per 100,000 in 1975 to 168.4 cases per 100,000 in 1994. The 1994 incidence rate is well below the US Public Health Service Healthy People 2000 (HP 2000) national objective of 225 cases of GC per 100,000. However, the state of Georgia, which typically has among the highest rates of GC, did not report in 1994. Overall, 30.5% of GC isolates collected in 1994 by the GC Isolate Surveillance Project were resistant to penicillin, tetracycline, or both. The rates of primary and secondary syphilis in the United States (US), which experienced an epidemic rise during 1987-1990, declined to 8.1 cases per 100,000 in 1994, reaching the HP 2000 goal of 10 cases per 100,000.

AIR FORCE STD PROFILE, 1995

Tables 1 and 2 summarize STD cases among USAF Active Duty (AD) and among dependents and retirees (nonactive duty [NAD]). Air Force major commands (MAJCOMs) reported a total of 3,110 STDs among AD personnel for a rate of 7.64 cases per 1,000 persons. This represents a 18.9% decline from the 1994 rate of 9.4 cases per 1,000 persons. **Figure 1** illustrates the decreasing trend for reported cases of chlamydia, gonorrhea, and syphilis among active duty personnel from 1992 to 1995. **Figure 2** depicts 1995 reported cases of STDs by MAJCOM. In 1995, reported cases of chlamydia

¹ Division of STD Prevention. Sexually transmitted disease surveillance, 1994. Atlanta: US Department of Health and Human Services, Public Health Service. Atlanta: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, September 1995.

represented the highest number of STD cases among active duty personnel for all MAJCOMs except Bolling AFB (Bolling reported higher numbers of gonorrhea than chlamydia for 1995).

In 1995, there were 2,199 cases of STDs among NAD persons. The total number of STD cases among NAD personnel has been decreasing since 1992. Declining numbers of reported cases among AD and NAD persons could be partly attributed to USAF personnel downsizing.

Chlamydia

In 1995, chlamydia incidence rate among AD was 5.87 per 1,000. Chlamydia accounted for 76.9% of the total STDs among AD and 77.7% of STDs among NAD, reflecting the national trend that chlamydia is the most prevalent of all STDs. The 1995 rate of reported chlamydia infections was greatest in PACAF followed by AMC, AETC, AMC, USAFA, AFSPC and USAFE (Figure 2).

Gonorrhea

There were 568 cases of GC among AD personnel in 1995 (18.3 % of all STDs). The 1995 GC incidence rate for AD personnel was 1.4 per 1,000 representing a 16% decline since 1992. GC cases among the NAD comprised 16.7% of all the STD cases. Numbers of reported cases among NAD have been declining from 511 cases in 1992 to 329 cases in 1995.

Syphilis

In 1995, there were 29 cases of syphilis (primary and latent) among AD personnel with an incidence rate of 0.07 per 1,000. Syphilis comprises only 0.9% of all STDs among the AD group. This trend has remained consistent for the last 3 years. There were 27 cases among the NAD (1 congenital case). Since 1992, the number of reported syphilis cases among the NAD personnel declined 35%.

Hepatitis B

The incidence rate of hepatitis B among AD in 1995 was 0.2 per 1,000. The number of hepatitis cases in the NAD population has declined to 121, a decrease since 1992's peak of 172. The high incidence rate among AD personnel in AETC is probably due to the screening of approximately 35,000 basic trainees that graduate yearly at Lackland AFB. About two-thirds of these trainees donate blood during their stay, which is subsequently screened for hepatitis B.

HIV

There were 36 reported cases of HIV infections in 1995 among the AD population (incidence rate of 0.09 per 1,000). HIV among AD comprises only 1.2% of the total STDs reported during 1995. Incidence rates among AD personnel should be interpreted with caution. USAF no longer tests personnel for HIV on an annual basis. Air Force personnel are tested for HIV primarily at 5-year periodic physical exams, when a member has a permanent change of station overseas, or in conjunction with other medical examinations that may represent increased risk for HIV (e.g., those personnel screened for other STDs). HIV among NAD decreased from 26 cases reported in 1992 to 13 in 1995.

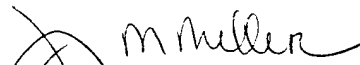
Other STDs

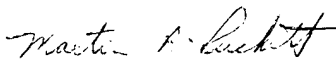
Other STDs comprise only a small group of all the STDs--0.09% in the AD and 0.04 % in the NAD. This category includes reported cases of chancroid, lymphogranuloma venereum, and granuloma inguinale.

SOURCES AND LIMITATIONS OF DATA

This report summarizes data reported to MAJCOMs by the medical treatment facilities (MTFs) within their command. The incidence rate (expressed as cases per 1,000) for each of the STD categories (chlamydia, gonorrhea, syphilis, hepatitis B, and other) in AD personnel was calculated using the MAJCOMs' reported number of cases divided by the total reported midyear population. The denominator figure was the summation of the midyear population for each of the reporting MTFs within that command. The Air Force midyear population was the summation of all the MTFs' reported midyear populations and was the denominator used in determining the Air Force crude STD incidence rate. MTFs reporting by MAJCOM are listed in **Appendix 4**.

This report reviews surveillance data for only the last 4 years because reorganization of the commands made comparison difficult prior to 1992. Data for 1992-94 STD incidence rates were obtained from the 1992-94 STD reports (**Appendix 1-3**). In 1992, Air University (AU) and Air Training Command (ATC) combined to form Air Education and Training Command (AETC). For comparison purposes in this report, the 1992 STD data for AU and ATC were combined to reflect that reorganization and are denoted with an arrow in the figures. Lastly, **Appendix 3** depicts corrected 1992 STD tables reflecting the changes submitted to the field by AL/AOES letter of 24 Aug 94.²


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² AL/AOES. 1992 STD Report. 24 Aug 94 letter to HQ AFMOA/SGPA and all MAJCOM/SGPM.

1995 TOTAL USAF ACTIVE DUTY STD CASES BY MAJCOM

Table 1

DISEASE	ACC	AETC	AFMC	AFSPC	AMC	PACAF	USAF	ADW	USAF	AFSOC	TOTAL
CHLAMYDIA	621	447	266	119	354	334	42	2	189	17	2391
RATE	5.87	6.29	4.64	5.06	6.50	8.04	6.20	0.73	5.13	2.43	5.87
GONORRHEA	151	146	59	16	81	72	5	9	24	5	568
RATE	1.43	2.05	1.03	0.68	1.49	1.73	0.74	3.28	0.65	0.71	1.40
SYPHILIS	7	7	4	0	5	4	0	0	2	0	29
RATE	0.07	0.1	0.07	0	0.09	0.1	0	0	0.05	0	0.07
HEPATITIS B	21	35	6	2	7	3	1	3	4	1	83
RATE	0.2	0.49	0.1	0.09	0.13	0.07	0.15	1.09	0.11	0.14	0.2
HIV	11	6	2	1	11	1	0	2	2	0	36
RATE	0.1	0.08	0.03	0.04	0.2	0.02	0	0.73	0.05	0	0.09
OTHER	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	3
RATE	0.01	0	0.02	0	0.02	0	0	0	0	0	0.01
TOTAL	812	641	338	138	459	414	48	16	221	23	3,110
RATES	7.67	9.02	5.89	5.87	8.43	9.97	7.09	5.83	5.99	3.29	7.64
MIDYEAR MAJCOM POPULATION	105800	71076	57373	23499	54429	41528	6774	2744	36866	7000	407089

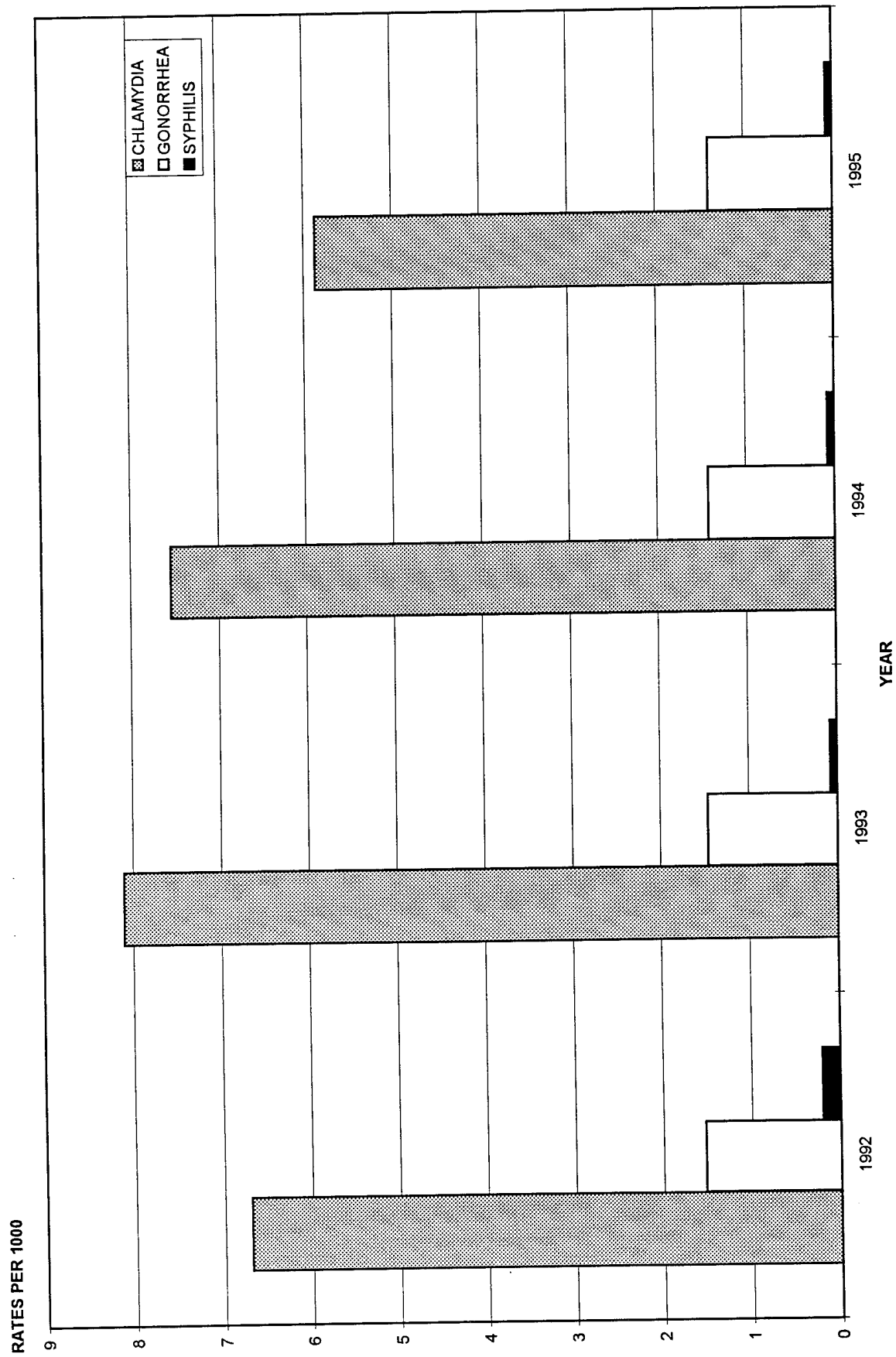
1995 TOTAL STD CASES AMONG USAF NONACTIVE DUTY PERSONNEL BY MAJCOM

Table 2

DISEASE	ACC	AETC	AFMC	AFSPC	AMC	PACAF	USAF	ADW	USAF	AFSOC	TOTAL
CHLAMYDIA	511	367	266	56	310	101	23	8	66	2	1708
GONORRHEA	77	100	52	17	58	8	1	9	7	0	329
SYPHILIS (PRIMARY/LATENT)	8	6	4	1	4	3	0	0	0	0	26
SYPHILIS (CONGENITAL)	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
HEPATITIS B	48	24	15	5	6	15	1	4	3	0	121
OTHER	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
HIV	0	2	5	3	2	1	0	0	0	0	13
TOTAL	644	499	342	82	380	130	25	14	76	2	2199

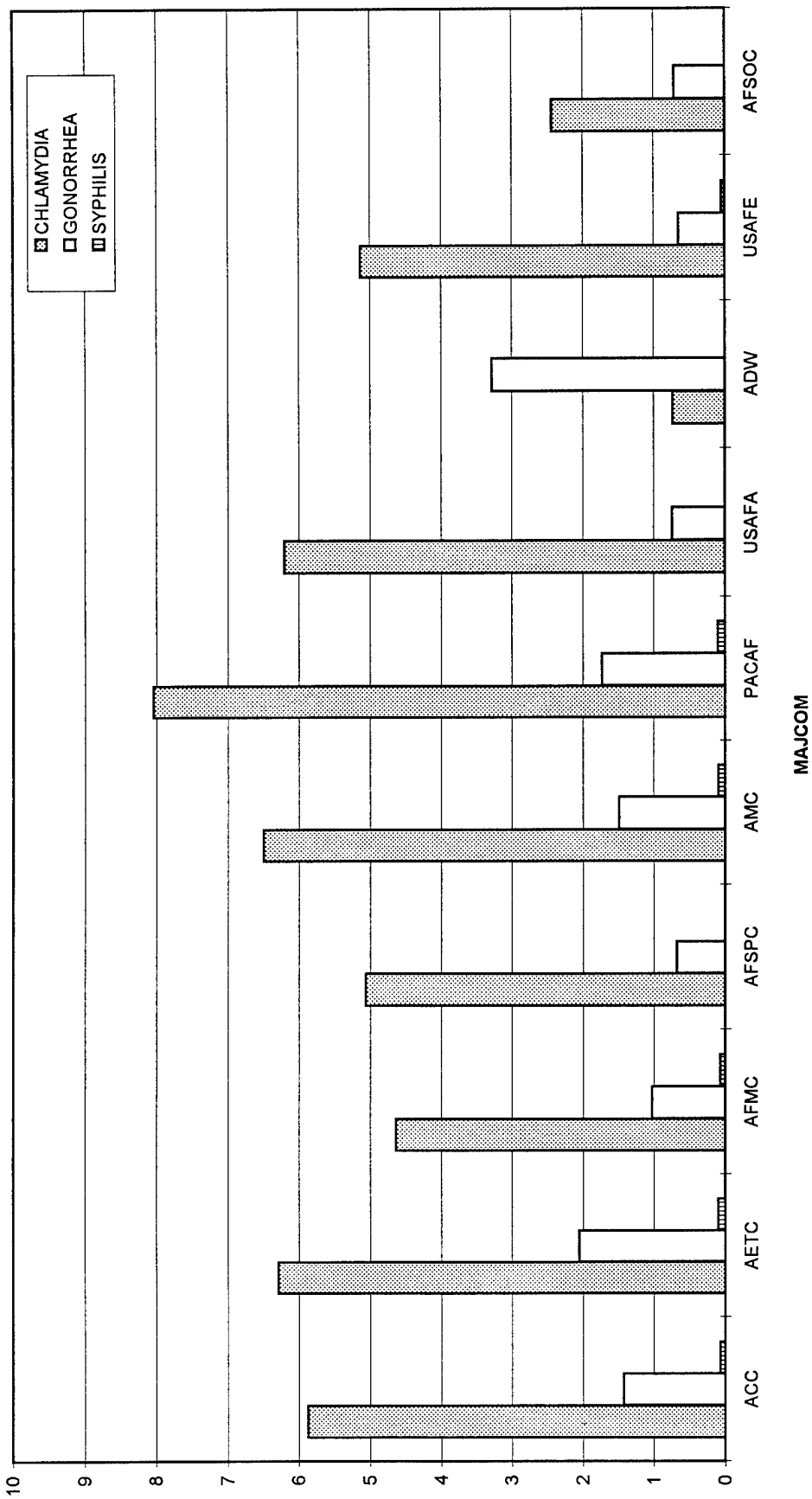
Figure 1

USAF ACTIVE DUTY PERSONNEL STD RATES
BY DISEASE CATEGORY, 1992-1995



USAF ACTIVE DUTY PERSONNEL 1995 STD RATES, BY MAJCOM AND DISEASE CATEGORY

RATES PER 1000



* Air Combat Command (ACC), Air Education and Training Command (AETC), Air Force Materiel Command (AFMC), Air Force Space Command (AFSPC), Air Mobility Command (AMC), Pacific Air Forces (PACAF), United States Air Force Academy (USAF), Air District of Washington (ADW), United States Air Forces in Europe (USAFE), Air Force Special Operations Command (AFSOC)

ADDITIONAL READING

1. CDC. 1993 Sexually transmitted diseases treatment guidelines. MMWR, 1993; 42(RR-14):1-102.
2. CDC. Recommendations for the prevention and management of *Chlamydia trachomatis* infections. MMWR 1993; 42(RR-12):1-39.
3. CDC. Special focus: surveillance for sexually transmitted diseases. MMWR, 1993; 42(SS-3):1-42
4. CDC. Case definitions for public health surveillance. MMWR, 1990; 39(RR-13):1-43.
5. AL/AOES. 1992 STD Report. 24 Aug 94 letter to HQ AFMOA/SGPA and all MAJCOM/SGPM.

APPENDIX 1

1994 TOTAL USAF ACTIVE DUTY STD CASES BY MAJCOM

Table 3

DISEASE	ACC	AETC	AFMC	AFSPC	AMC	PACAF	USAF	ADW	USAF	TOTAL
CHLAMYDIA CASES	745	505	320	151	394	564	44	17	426	3166
RATE	6.43	8.19	4.87	6.57	7.05	11.02	6.54	5.59	11.56	7.54
GONORRHEA CASES	184	118	72	16	89	77	2	4	33	595
RATE	1.59	1.91	1.10	0.70	1.59	1.50	0.30	1.32	0.90	1.42
SYPHILIS CASES	7	10	6	0	4	3	0	0	3	33
RATE	0.06	0.16	0.09	0	0.07	0.06	0	0	0.08	0.08
HEPATITIS B CASES	19	24	2	2	9	6	0	2	4	68
RATE	0.16	0.39	0.03	0.09	0.16	0.12	0	0.66	0.11	0.16
HIV CASES	9	9	5	0	2	1	0	0	4	30
RATE	0.08	0.15	0.08	0	0.04	0.02	0	0	0.11	0.07
OTHER CASES	16	4	1	2	3	8	0	0	3	37
RATE	0.14	0.06	0.02	0.09	0.05	0.16	0	0	0.08	0.09
TOTAL CASES	980	670	406	171	522	659	46	23	476	3,953
RATES	8.46	10.86	6.18	7.44	9.34	12.88	6.84	7.56	12.92	9.41
MIDYEAR MAJCOM POPULATION	115789	61696	65734	22982	55872	51170	6723	3041	36855	419862

1994 TOTAL STD CASES AMONG USAF NONACTIVE DUTY PERSONNEL BY MAJCOM

Table 4

DISEASE	ACC	AETC	AFMC	AFSPC	AMC	PACAF	USAF	ADW	USAF	TOTAL
CHLAMYDIA	519	322	271	44	389	139	43	10	89	1826
GONORRHEA	104	115	63	9	86	9	3	3	5	397
SYPHILIS (PRIMARY/LATENT)	11	7	6	0	1	2	0	0	0	27
SYPHILIS (CONGENITAL)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
HEPATITIS B	39	23	13	3	10	8	0	1	5	102
OTHER	4	1	0	0	2	1	0	0	0	8
HIV	5	4	3	0	4	2	0	0	2	20
TOTAL	682	472	356	56	492	161	46	14	101	2380

APPENDIX 2

1993 TOTAL USAF ACTIVE DUTY STD CASES BY MAJCOM
Table 5

DISEASE	ACC	AETC	AFMC	AFSPC	AMC	PACAF	USAF	USAFE	TOTAL
CHLAMYDIA CASES	1044	647	319	71	458	648	52	506	3745
RATE	8.17	9.21	3.70	4.02	7.62	12.65	7.49	12.00	8.10
GONORRHEA CASES	212	152	65	11	89	109	4	48	690
RATE	1.66	2.16	0.75	0.62	1.48	2.13	0.58	1.14	1.49
SYPHILIS CASES	9	10	7	0	10	3	0	0	39
RATE	0.07	0.14	0.08	0	0.17	0.06	0	0	0.08
HEPATITIS B CASES	24	28	11	0	4	8	1	5	81
RATE	0.19	0.4	0.13	0	0.07	0.16	0.14	0.12	0.18
HIV CASES	7	4	3	0	6	4	1	4	29
RATE	0.05	0.06	0.03	0	0.1	0.08	0.14	0.09	0.06
OTHER CASES	8	6	10	0	11	3	1	2	41
RATE	0.06	0.09	0.12	0	0.18	0.06	0.14	0.05	0.09
TOTAL CASES	1,304	847	415	82	578	775	59	565	4,625
RATES	10.21	12.05	4.81	4.64	9.62	15.13	8.5	13.4	10
MIDYEAR MAJCOM POPULATION	127728	70278	86226	17661	60068	51237	6940	42170	462308

1993 TOTAL STD CASES AMONG USAF NONACTIVE DUTY PERSONNEL BY MAJCOM

Table 6

DISEASE	ACC	AETC	AFMC	AFSPC	AMC	PACAF	USAF	USAFE	TOTAL
CHLAMYDIA	706	504	307	75	363	231	44	173	2403
GONORRHEA	110	100	56	16	73	17	2	10	384
SYPHILIS (PRIMARY/LATENT)	23	14	7	0	7	1	0	1	53
SYPHILIS (CONGENITAL)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
HEPATITIS B	38	18	18	10	23	14	0	3	124
OTHER	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	1	3
HIV	11	7	1	0	5	1	0	1	26
TOTAL	888	643	390	101	471	265	46	189	2993

APPENDIX 3

1992 TOTAL USAF ACTIVE DUTY STD CASES BY MAJCOM

Table 7

DISEASE	ACC	ATC	AFMC	AFSPC	AU	AMC	PACAF	USAFA	USAFE	TOTAL
CHLAMYDIA CASES	1435	615	313	75	37	692	696	63	632	4558
RATE	8.69	10.38	5.08	5.85	6.70	8.36	15.15	7.32	14.37	9.34
GONORRHEA CASES	299	128	80	15	6	125	70	4	83	810
RATE	1.88	2.16	1.30	1.17	1.09	1.51	1.52	0.46	1.89	1.66
SYPHILIS CASES	26	16	13	2	2	20	17	0	10	106
RATE	0.16	0.27	0.21	0.16	0.36	0.24	0.37	0	0.23	0.22
HEPATITIS B CASES	33	25	9	1	1	14	10	1	13	107
RATE	0.21	0.42	0.15	0.08	0.18	0.17	0.22	0.12	0.3	0.22
HIV CASES	19	2	13	2	4	11	1	1	2	55
RATE	0.12	0.03	0.21	0.16	0.72	0.13	0.02	0.12	0.14	0.06
OTHER CASES	8	0	1	0	1	9	3	1	6	29
RATE	0.05	0	0.02	0	0.18	0.11	0.07	0.12	0.05	0.11
TOTAL CASES	1,820	786	429	95	51	871	797	70	746	5,665
RATES	11.03	13.26	6.96	7.41	9.23	10.52	17.35	8.14	16.96	11.6
MIDYEAR MAJCOM POPULATION	158668	59272	61619	12812	5525	82817	45940	8604	87696	522953

1992 TOTAL STD CASES AMONG USAF NONACTIVE DUTY PERSONNEL BY MAJCOM

Table 8

DISEASE	ACC	AETC	AFMC	AFSPC	AMC	AU	PACAF	USAFA	USAFE	TOTAL
CHLAMYDIA	1,303	502	245	49	648	44	298	56	224	3369
GONORRHEA	182	106	40	11	124	11	16	2	19	511
SYPHILIS (PRIMARY/LATENT)	29	8	9	1	15	1	10	0	5	78
SYPHILIS (CONGENITAL)	2	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	5
HEPATITIS B	80	22	16	7	24	5	9	1	8	172
OTHER	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	1	0	3
HIV	9	1	1	0	8	0	0	0	5	24
TOTAL	1,605	641	312	68	821	61	333	60	261	4162

APPENDIX 4

Reporting Installation Medical Treatment Facilities by MAJCOM

ACC - Barksdale, Beale, Cannon, Castle, Davis-Monthan, Dyess, Ellsworth, Griffiss, Holloman, Howard, K.I. Sawyer, Lajes, Langley, Little Rock, MacDill, Minot, Moody, Mt. Home, Nellis, Offutt, Pope, Seymour Johnson, Shaw, Whiteman

AETC - Altus, Columbus, Goodfellow, Keesler, Lackland, Laughlin, Luke, Maxwell, Randolph, Reese, Sheppard, Tyndall, Vance

AFMC - Brooks, Edwards, Eglin, Hanscom, Hill, Kelly, Kirtland, Los Angeles, McClellan, Robins, Tinker, Wright-Patterson

AFSPC - Peterson, Vandenberg, Malmstrom, Patrick, Onizuka, FE Warren

AMC - Andrews, Charleston, Dover, Fairchild, Grand Forks, March, McChord, McConnell, McGuire, Plattsburgh, Scott, Travis

PACAF - Andersen, Elmendorf, Eielson, Hickam, Kadena, Kunsan, Misawa, Osan, Yokota

ADW - Bolling

USAFE - RAF Alconbury, Aviano, RAF Chicksands, Incirlik, Izmir, Lakenheath, Ramstein, Spangdahlem/Bitburg, Sembach, Rhein-Main

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